RESULT OF METHODISTS' CORRE-SPONDENCE WITH CATHOLICS.

Chicago Ministers' Report on Efforts to Secure Certain Rights for Protestants in South America.

ROMAN CHURCH CRITICISED

FOR ATTEMPTING TO JUSTIFY "ODI-OUS AND HORRIBLE" LAWS.

Pope Leo and His Dignituries Alleged to Have Paid No Attention to Letters-A Hit at Gibbons.

CHICAGO, April 27.-At the Chicago Methodist ministers' - meeting to-day Rev. John Lee, chairman of the committee on religious liberty for Protestants in South America, read the following report:

"The committee presents this morning Cardinal Rampolla's letter and Cardinal Gibbon's translation. The committee deemed it wise to give a brief and clear presentation of its work from the beginning. April 2, 1894, appointed a committee to invite the Pope's attention to the fact that our tant brethren in the republics of Peru, uador and Bolivia labor under oppressive sabilities that affect not only the profession of their faith and the public worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but also their civil and inalienable right to be legally married without ng compelled to forswear their religious convictions and to respectfully and earnestly request him to secure for these Prostestants same liberty of conscience that is enjoyed by Roman Catholic citizens of this

Two letters were written Archbishop Ireland, each containing a stamped envelope ddressed to the writer, asking him if he addressed to the writer, asking him if he would have the goodness to bring this action to the notice of Cardinal Satolli, apostolic delegate of the Pope to the United States. To none of these letters did Archbishop Ireland reply. A letter was addressed to Cardinal Satolli in Washington. To this the apostolic delegate did not reply. A second communication was sent to Cardinal Satolli and in reply he said: "The enclosed copy of the encyclincal letter of our Holy cony of the encyclincal letter of our Holy Father is, I think, the most fitting reply I picated directly with the Pope himself registered letters were sent to Leo XIII, one in August, 1894, and the other in the following December, To none of these letters did Pope Leo reply. April 22, 1895, a registered letter was addressed to Cardinal bbons in Baltimore. To this His Eminer did not reply. As soon as the commit Baltimore had started for the eternal city, a second registered letter was addressed to him in care of Pope Leo XIII. To this His

Emirence did reply.
"Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter from Rome dated June 14, 1895, says that he has 're-ferred the matter of the disabilities of Protestants in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia to the cardinal secretary of state. In this let-ter Cardinal Gibbons incorporated a communication from the cardinal secretary state. This communication, after observing the letter written to your eminence by Mr. Lee, of Chicago, and as reference to a state of things solely dependent upon the civil laws in force in the republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, states, 'nevertheless, as your eminence has been pleased to com-municate to me said letter I have written to the apostolic delegate in the above named republies, to obtain precise information concerning the laws which affect the condition of Protestants there as regards both the exercise of their religion and the celebration of marriages,' and then gives the assurance tion which aforesaid delegate will send."

THREE LETTERS UNANSWERED. cision reached. Communications from the postoffice authorities in the city of Rome wey the intelligence that these letters afely reached their destination. This intelligence from the postoffice authorities is the only knowledge that the committee has that these letters passed into the hands of the papal secretary of state. Nov. 14, 1895, a letter was addressed to Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore asking him when, in all probability, the committee might expect a letter from the papal secretary of state. A few days later a letter arrived from the Cardinal's secretary, in which he said: 'His eemed favor of Nov. 14. In reply his Emidesires me to say that, present, he has received full correspondence he has communicated to you in a previous etter. Since then he has received no word subject from anyone. Anything in future, interesting to you, that he may receive he will find great pleasure in com-

dressed to Pope Leo XIII on the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth, inviting his attention to the fact that the Chicago press has strongly indorsed the movement to se-cure religious liherty for Protestants in outh America; that words of strong enuragement concerning the wisdom of this vement and the stern necessity of itcome from persons of international reputawhich greatly cheer the committee; and divines, so diers, statesmen and his-torians, and the leader of the largest and the next day, March 3, the eighteenth anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation, a regis-tered letter from Baltimore reached its destination. It contained two communications, one the long-looked-for letter from the papal secretary of state and the other the following letter from Cardinal Gibbons's secretary, the Rev. William A. Fletcher, dated Feb. 29, and addressed to Rev. Dr.

"Reverend Dear Sir-In accordance with instructions received from the Cardinal, Archbishop of Baltimore, I inclose a trancript of Cardinal Ramapolla's letter relaby your request. It was the original in-tention to supply you with a translation of the document. Your address was not known o his Eminence until the eve of his departure for New Orleans, and the latter was postponed to await his return. In the meantime it has occurred to him that you would perhaps prefer to have the words of the original. This copy has been prepared accordingly. Should you, in addition, desire a translation, his Eminence will be pleased forward it to you.'

"A letter in reply was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, stating that the person to express in English the exact shade of thought that the papal secretary of state to convey was Cardinal Gibbons and that his original intention to supply a translation of the document was a most excellent one. A few weeks later the translation arrived. While the make no comments, it will state facts.

GIBBONS CRITICISED. "In connection with Cardinal Rampolla's etter and Cardinal Gibbons's translation the mittee invites attention to two things; "First-Cardinal Rampolla's letter, dated

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Fair,

MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Rome, Nov. 30, 1895, is malled to the committee from Baltimore, Feb. 29, 1896, just the very day in the morning of which the newspapers of the world contained the dispatch papers of the world contained the dispatch that the Peruvian government had ordered the preparation of a resolution, which will be submitted to Congress, providing for the registration of Protestant marriages. In view of the fact that the Cardinal's secretary, in his letter of Nov. 21, 1895, writes: 'His Eminence desires to say anything in future interesting to you that he may receive he will find great pleasure in communicating to you.'

The committee simply states that the say The committee simply states that the sec-ond letter from Rome, written Nov. 30, 1895,

ond letter from Rome, written Nov. 30, 1895, came into the possession of the committee March 3, 1896, while the first letter from Rome, written June 14, 1895, came into the possession of the committee June 29, 1895.

"Second—The Cardinal does not translate all of 'the documents.' In his translation he omits the date of the letter and the place from which it was written. The omitted portions the committee incloses in brackets. Cardinal Gibbons in the first letter translated 'signor' by the English word 'mister,' and in 'signor' by the English word 'mister,' and in the second letter by the word 'reverend,' though the Cardinal Archbishop of Balti-more knows that the Italian word for 'rever-

end is not 'signor,' but 'reverendo.'
"The committee now appends Cardinal
Rampolla's letter."
(Here is given the letter of the papal secretary of state in Italian.)
The following is Cardinal Gibbons's transation of the letter of the papal secretary of

Rome, Nov. 30, 1895. " 'To Cardinal James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore: "Most Reverend and Eminent Sir-In consequence of previous interviews held with your Eminence, I wrote, of which fact you were informed on the 12th of June, 1895, to the apostolic delegate for the Republics of Peru Bolivia and Ecuador to obtain precise information as to the legal status of Protestants there regarding the free exercise of

religious worship and the celebration of mar-"The (pontifical) representative of the Holy See promptly complied with my request, and now I am in a position to state that the Protestants in Peru, far from be ing restricted in the free exercise of their worship, are rather accorded a larger degree of toleration than is compatible strict construction of the political constitu-tion of these countries. This is evidenced by the fact that in Peru, especially in the citles of Lima and Callao, there are several Anglican and Methodist chapels, where weekly conferences are held. As to the solemnization of marriages, the delegate informs me that, whilst the Constitution of Peru recognizes no other form (as valid) than that prescribed by the Council of Trent, Protestants do, as a matter of fact, wed with religious ceremony in presence of wed with religious ceremony in presence of their ministers and civilly before the consuls and embassadors of their respective coun-

marriage exists in Bolivia and Ecuador, where the exercise of religious worship is regulated by special constitutional enact-ments with which, however, the Holy See cannot interfere.

"'Having, in due time, received from your Eminence the representations of the Rev.

John Lee, I deem the time opportune to communicate to you the results of my inquiries, so that you may, according to your judgment, transmit them to the reverend

"First-It is, indeed, a sad spectacle in this enlightened age that an institution, claiming to be a moral and religious power in the world, should refuse to lift a finger toward sweeping away what a Roman Cath-olic editor in this city terms 'Odious religious restriction,' and to which an aged English statesman applies the language 'horrible

"Second—It is sadder still that an effort should be made to cover up, explain away or justify the 'odious and horrible.'"

NOT IN SATOLLI'S LINE.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- "This matter is

entirely foreign to the functions of Cardinal

Satolli," stated Rev. Dr. Rooker, private

The Pope's Representative Here Could Not Interfere in the Matter.

secretary to the Papal representative to-day when shown the correspondence between the Chicago Methodist ministers and the Catholic authorities regarding restrictions on Protestantism in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. no cognizance of matters arising out of his that the cardinal secretary of state will 'call own jurisdiction. The conditions pictured the attention of the Holy See to the informa- dcubtless are perfectly true. Protestants in the strictly Catholic countries like these three doubtless stand on precisely the same as much out of keeping with his office to do so or to even make any suggestions regardto this important matter ing affairs there as for the apostlic delenterfere with matters arising in this country. He has no right to make a suggestion These letters apparently have received all due courtesy. The Cardinal Secretary of State took prompt steps to secure informa-tion for this association, Cardinal Gibbons forwarded their communications and obliged case they received a response from the papal ablegate. But it would be impossible to answer all letters which do not relate to his duties and there are hosts of these. Big business establishments do not pretend to answer all such letters and Cardinal Satoill has a certain line of duties for which he and for which he alone is responsible. have no doubt some letters have been received here and have remained unanswered, but that, as in the case of letters to others at the head of the Catholic Church, should not be construed to mean a malicious ignoring, but merely that the matters to which they related to do not come within the province of the persons addressed. Cardinal Satolli has no special knowledge or acnaintance with the conditions and institutions in those countries, and it would, therefore, for that reason alone, be manifestly improper for him to interfere."

More Cooking Recipes.

Cannelton Enquirer Secretary Morton is as meddlesome as if he ran a third-class postoffice. His latest, and he wants us to get used to it. The gold basis dandelion is one of the vegetables that our over-active Secwants us to get retary has discovered. He tells us that this plant is largely used in Paris. So were rats. Then he says purslane, commonly known as "pussly," would be very good for us, and that our ancestors way back in the dim dawn of history doted on this succulent herb. It is very good for pigs, very. Pokeweed, in the Secretary's estimation, is fully equal to asparagus. In fact, when he gives a state dinner he always has a poke served a la dinner he always has a poke served a la carte, sorbonne eclaire. He says that the Mexicans highly esteem pig weed, but of course the honorable Secretary could not conscientiously recomend anything which is favored by a free silver country. Prickly pear, of which there is a bountiful supply over on Jeffrey's hill, is recommended as a substitute for string beans. Strangely enough the luscious horse weed, the pellucid prickly ash and the honey-bearing locust are passed without any great notice. Decidedly. J. Sterling won't let us starve as long as there are any weeds in the fence

The Venezuelan Question.

Special in Chicago Post. From a high administration source the hint emanates that it is the intention of President Cleveland to pass the Venezuelan juestion over into the next administration. and that in pursuance of that programme a plan of delay has been inaugurated. Spe-cial trips will be made to Holland, Spain and other distant points. The President has told members of his Cabinet that he does not expect to have a report from the comsion until next winter, and from close to the White House the suggestion is dropped that Mr. Cleveland fears that Secretary Olney made a mistake in applying the principles of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezu-elan boundary case. This is taken as an indication of "weakening" on his part. When Chairman Hitt, of the House committee on foreign affairs, privately characterized it as a scheme of delay which would be effective as long as the appropriation held out.

The Ice Man.

Now the ice man smileth a guileless smile, As he hoists the price a dollar a ton; Protesting "on honor" to all, the while That this year's crop is a losing one. And he telieth a tale of the winter past, To make a stranger believe that—well That there hasn't been a frost from first to

In fact that the winter's been hot -New York Commercial Advertiser.

Something in a Name.

New York Advertiser. The full names of the belligerent Congressimen are Hernardo de Soto Money and Uriel Sebree Hall. No wonder they fought like a

The Air Let Out of the Tire. Cansas City Star. The story about a bicycle trust has bee

BIRTHDAY OF THE GENERAL CELE-BRATED AT MANY PLACES.

Speeches by Longstreet, Foraker, Thurston and Others at the Middlesex Club Banquet.

PRAISE FOR THE GREAT HERO

GIVEN UNSTINTEDLY BY WELL-KNOWN REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

Letter from T. C. Platt-The Americus Club Orators and Their Themes -Exercises at Galena.

BOSTON, April 27.-The Grant dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Brunswick tonight, in honor of the birthday of the great general, was a fitting closing of the banquet season. Not only did the entire membership of the club turn out to meet the invited guests, but the great banquet hall of the hotel was filled with many of the most prominent citizens of the Commonwealth The distinguished guests of the evening were: Gen. James Longstreet, of the Confederate army; Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohlo; James H. Hoyt, of Ohio; Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and Lleutenant Governor Wolcott. All were seated in places of prominence near the president of the club, ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, and all were greeted with most enthusiastic applause. Governor Wolcott's speech of Welcome was of the most generous character and full of broad, liberal sentiment, and found a fitting response in the hearts of the great assembly.

General Longstreet, when introduced, was

very warmly greeted. He said in part; "Grant returned to service in the United States army in the hour of sanguinary war, at the head of a regiment of volunteers. His work soon drew the attention of his superiors and he began to rise. Mcdest as a maiden, the heavy blows of the strong ernment to the city of Galena, was arm of an Ajax, were all there was to tell | mounted and unveiled with appropriate until, at the end of two years, he found himself above all officers that held superior rank, comanding armies of a million soldiers, spread out over lines of thousands of miles, yet humbly submissive to the government he so nobly defended. If another record marks such an epoch I fail to recall it. Of all the Union commanders Grant was the great leader who acurately surveyed the great field of war. When it was all ended, incapable of malice, his generous heart offered all that his enemy could asx as terms of surrender, with abundance of provisions for the hungry soldiers and transportation

Senator Foraker, who followed, thanked the club for the opportunity of visiting Boston. He said: "Grant must always be thought of as a soldier, for that overshadowed everything. The great battles of the war from Fort Donelson to Appointation placed him among the greatest generals of the world. Fortunately, his career did not end there. To the hour that Lee surrendered we had seen only one side of his character. He revealed another side when he refused Lee's sword and directed that the Confederates take their horses home for the spring plowing. That was a commanding invitation for peace. This showed that it was a fight which was not for humiliation, but for us all to go on to a common destiny and a common glory. This marked him as a Republican. As a Republican, and William L. Wilson, Governor lican he maintained that this was a Union, no State was at liberty to secede when it saw fit. He believed in human liberty. He believed that no country could be prosperous that made him an unqualified protectionist. He believed that it was necessary to conduct business to have the credit of the country

"We study the lives of persons and we draw lessons from them," continued Mr. Foraker. "I do not know which would be his choice at the St. Louis convention. He might be with Massachusetts in her support of the great and gallant stalwart Representative, Thomas B. Reed, or he might be with us in Ohlo, with our gallant Governor Me-Kinley. (Tremendous applause and cheers for McKinley.) He might be for some-body else, but he would be for none other than the nominee. General Grant beieved in a party organization and party discipline, without which no party can suc-ceed. He believed in no revenue deficit, no bond sales, no bond syndicate, and no bond scandals. He would tell us that while he would not advocate a free silver coinage, would place both of the metals on a parity would be best for this government and that that was not the best in the world. would believe in a merchant marine and no bounties, and last, in the building of the

Senator John B. Thursten brought the congratulations of Nebraska to Massachusetts, saying that the Republicans of his State are just as truly, as soundly and solidly for a stable currency as are the Republeans of Massachusetts. We do not want the face of the Goddess of Liberty to be on a piece of currency that does not represent one hundred cents on a dollar. Senator Thurston's speech was the most eloquent of the evening, in fact, it was one of the most notable to which the Massachusetts Club

Following the speech of Mr. Hoyt there were a number of brief addresses by prominent members of the club and the observ-

ance of the event was brought to a close.

LETTER FROM T. C. PLATE Read at the Banquet of the Rochester

Young Men's Republican Club. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27 .- A Grant memorial dinner was given here to-night under the auspices of the Young Men's Reublican Club. The guests included all of the prominent local Republicans and many from different sections of the State. It was expected that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt would be present. Mr. Platt, however, sent a letter of regret, which with many others, was read by the secretary of the dinner

committee. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Platt's letter: "Dear Sir-For weeks I cherished the hope that I would be able to be present at the second annual banquet of the Republican League of Monroe County, on General Grant's birthday, the 27th of April, but I find it will be impossible for me to be with the League on this most interesting occasion. It is well for Republicans to meet together on the anniversary of the birthday of General Grant. He was a Republican to whom his party owes more than some people would have us fancy it does. Everyone knows he commanded the armies which put down the rebellion and that he exhibted the qualities of a great general at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga and the battle around Richmond, and that he was one of the chief among those whose efforts resulted in the preservation of the Union. But everyone does not remember that he rendered equally great service to the Nation when he was President. The future historian, I believe, will declare that when he vetoed the nflation act of 1874 he did as much for the permanent prosperity of the country as he ever accomplished on any of his hard-fought fields. His courage was as unflinching then as it was in the Wilderness. He never 'straddled,' he never 'wobbled' and he never consented that any man or anybody of men should either 'wobble' or 'straddle' for him. "These be quite as trying times as the days of the spring of 1874, and let us take to ourselves the courlet us take to ourserves age of the President who then saw plainly the safe and prudent course and plainly the safe that course. The Republication lican party must go straight forward with unflinching courage until the principles for which it stands shall be recognized as the established principles of the State and of the Union of the States. We must labor until the prosperity which shall surely follow with protection is felt in every town

and hamlet. We must work until the smoke

from the funne's of our merchant steamers drifts down the winds that blow on every

sea. We must strive until our great cities

are afforded every opportunity to obtain the best possible municipal governments. We must never rest until our finances are placed

The toasts spoken to during the evening were: "Gen. Ulysses S. Grant," Dr. David J. Hill, president of the University of Rochester; "The Old Command," Col. Rochester; "The Old Command," Col. Archie E. Baxter: "The State of New York," Hon. Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly; "Republican Ideas," Hon. Sloat Fassett: "State Institutions," Controller James A. Roberts; "The Business Man in Politics," Hon. John N. Shatcherd; "Municipal Reform," Hon. Clarence Lexow; "Congress," Hon. G. N. Southwick. Judge Arthur E. Sutherland acted as toastmaster.

AMERICUS REPUBLICAN CLUB. Mr. Dolliver, Senator Davis and

Others Speak at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27 .- The tenth annual banquet of the Americus Republican Club, in commemoration of the birthday of General Grant, was held at the Monongahela House in this city to-night. Covers were laid for four hundred persons, and every seat was occupied. Among the prominent guests were Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; Congressmen J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa; L. E. Quigg, of New York; B. B. Dovener, of West Virginia; Auditor-general Mylin, of Pennsylvania; Adjutant-general Stewart and State Treasurer Haywood. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns and the national colors, interspersed with portraits of General Grant and other notable

Republican leaders.

At 7 o'clock this evening there was a public reception in the assembly rooms of the hotel, and an hour later the guests marched to the banquet hall. Wm. I. Mustin, president of the Americus Club, welcomed the guests and introduced General Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who officiated as toastmaster. There were only three toasts. Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, was the orator of the evening, and responded to the oast "Grant.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, followed on "Progressive Republicanism." Speaking on the financial question, he said: "The Repubican party will place its nominee on an un-equivocal declaration for sound, hones money, which shall be of equal and invariable purchasing and liquidating power throughout the world, and the American people will vin-

Congressman Quigg, of New York, closed with the toast, "The Par'y of Grant."

Letters of regret were received from Julia D. Grant, Colonel Fred Grant, Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, Hon. T. M. Carter, Governor Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio; Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, Hon. James P. Foster and Governor Morten of New York ernor Morton, of New York. As a souvening of the occasion, each guest was presented with a solid silver medalion of General Grant, suitably inscribed.

Celebration at Galena.

GALENA, Ill., April 27 .- The Grant birthday celebration in this city to-day began at 8:30 a. m., when the historic cannon the recent gift of the United States govcaptured the cannon from the Confederates at Cheraw. A feature of the day's exercises was the first reunion of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, which took place at the courthouse. Brief addresses were made by Gen. John McArthur and General Chetlain and others. About one hundred veterans of the Twelfth were present. The veterans joined a parade which met excursionists from Chicago, and, escorted by cursionists from Chicago, and, escorted by 150 cavalry commanded by D. B. Fowler, moved to the Turner Hall, where Grant memorial exercises were held. Gen. John C. Black delivered the principal address. banquet to the veterans was served at Turner Hall during the evening, while a reception was tendered to Chicago guests at Turner Hall.

Hastings and Wilson Spoke. NEW YORK, April 27 .- Of the forty odd dinners and accompanying celebrations held in the cities throughout the country the Grant Banquet Association, at the Waldorf Hotel, on Fifth avenue, was one Hastings's speech was in answer to the toast, "Grant and the Republican Party," and Mr. Wilson's on "Grant, the Pacificator." The guests included: Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, chairman, Governor D. H. Hastings, Gen. Horaca Porter, Senor Matias Romero, F. W. Thurster, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Gen. James A. Williamson, William L. Wilson, J. C. Burroughs, W. L. Strong, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Gen. Wager Swaine, C. C. Shane and Mr. Horace White.

At Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 27 .-- The annual banquet of the Union League, to-night, in honor of Grant's brithday was a most successful event. Col. Fred D. Grant was present and enthusiastically received. Representative Cousins, of Iowa, responded to the principal toast, "The Memory of Grant," and principal toast, "The Memory of Grant," and his speech aroused an enthusiasm such as has never before been witnessed at a similar gathering in this city. The toast, "The President of the United States," was drunk standing and in silence. Others who responded were Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Mayor C. F. Warwick, Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Andrew D. White of New York, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio. York, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, Representative Boutelle of Maine, ex-Sena-tor Butler of South Carolina, and President Patton, of Princeton.

AMUSEMENTS.

English's-Bernhardt in "Izeyl." One may suppose that Sarah Bernhardt has reached the limit of audacious stage realism in presenting "Izeyl," which pictures the self-abnegation and temptation of the Christ type in Asia. Sarah has employed her wonderful dramatic he ran a third-class postoffice. His latest, providing he doesn't break out in a new place before we go to press, is in the line of "greens." He says we don't eat enough "greens." He knows that the Democratic free trade gold policy is fast bringing us to a det of grass and leaves, and the country with those of Washington and the country with those of washington. Hoag had been deasn't the woman who attempted the seduction of the seduct to impersonate that other great courtesan whose name is forever embalmed in the biblical records of the Christian era-Mary Magdalen. The courtesan Izeyl in the play with which Bernhardt last night opened her brief Indianapolis engagement at English's is the fanciful Hindoo Magdalen, while Prince Siddhartha is Gautama Buddha, the Messiah of over three hundred nillions of Hindoos. The designing authors of this distinctly Bernhardt drama, antedating Christ by six centuries, are Armand Sylvestre, a Paris journalist and poet, and Eugene Morand, a French artist. The two authors have collaborated before with success. By means of this daring dramatic venture they have furnished Sarah with a new passion for portrayal, that of religious enthusiasm. This emotion alone was heretofore lacking in Sarah's repertory of passions to permit her being justly yelept second and fourth acts

poetic in their religious glamour. Devotional music and songs in sacred meter are heard from the forest. The orison-like speeches of Siddhartha are delivered with inspeeches of Siddhartha are delivered with intonation that impresses the luxury-loving Izeyl until her own melodious voice falls into a sympathetic chant with the teacher. Her sinful nature undergoes conviction and she speaks with thrilling tones of repentance. At the same time it does not appear that Bernhardt has been able, even in this sacred interview with the Buddha, to wholly obliterate her sensions grace. The heavilled obliterate her sensuous grace. The beautiful face may assume a Madonna-like expression, but the scarlet-lipped, Egyptian-eyed Sarah never seems wholly given over to her alleged religious fervor. The supple body continues to pose with the conscious grace of a cat. The eloquent arms—and such elo-quence in gesture has never been approached amorous lover. No, indeed, none of the Bernhardt emotions is eliminated in "Izeyl." The fire of love blazes in the second act,

It was a question with the audience last night which feature of the play was the most impressive. While the subject should have made Siddhartha the central figure, Bernhardt swept the gamut of passions with such convincing touch that she seemed the heart of the play. The fascination of Sarah left the audience little admiration for the others. In the first act she was an incarnation of the languorous courtesan. Sarah played the Parisienne with a past rather han the Oriental animal with the impulsive Prince Scyndia as her lover. Scyndia was he high-spirited brother of Siddhartha, who renounced his rights as the Rajah in the first act to go forth as a teacher and savior. The audience was told in the English books that Siddhartha had passed through the or-

deal of Oriental harem life and preserved his virtue and was eminently fitted for the self-denying task. Such a one was a surprise to Sarah, or rather Izeyl, whose philosophy had been love and nothing but love. She saw a chance for a new sensation in conquering this divinely gifted man. Scyndia and the golden tripod which he had stolen from the sacred temple were spurned when she had such noble game as Siddhartha to his retreat in the mountains, where he is being schooled by the holy Yoghi. Her yow is to undo the work of the Yoghi and teach the recluse the joys of love, a pleasure yet new to him.

ure yet new to him. The scene at Siddhartha's retreat is the most beautiful. That such a holy man should so far yield to Izeyl's alluring charms should so far yield to Izeyl's alluring charms as to permit her clamorous arms a brief embrace may be doubted, but that he should yield to Sarah never raises a question. The only wonder is that the one chaste kiss is not multiplied into hundreds. He accuses her of tempting him and, overcome by the holy temper of the man, his plea for her soul, she confesses her fault, but tickles his vanity by declaring her sole motive is love for him. The Yoghi interrupts this passionate meeting and tests Izeyl's determination to lead a better life. She is no longer feigning and asks Siddhartha to show her the way and he says: "When the light of day fades on us and the hour of prayer arrives, this pyre will be the signal for others to blaze up on neighboring mountains. If your soul rejects and regrets its your soul rejects and regrets its shame, light this beacon, and burn-ing the part with its awful memories, give the signal for an eternal farewell." Izeyl unhesitatingly seizes the torch and lights the pyre. Then from the distant mountain tops other fires are kindled and the curtain falls on the Prince rejoicing at

The third act is in the luxurious apartments of the courtesan. She has returned to sell her jewels and give her wealth to the poor before following her Buddha. Scyndia has been made king in her absence and returns to renew his intrigue with the courtesan. She has never known him as a prince, but only as a rich young Hindoo who showered his love on her. She has a new love now and refuses his advances. He insults her and would embrace her. In a beautiful Bernhardt passion delivered from the second step at the rear of the stage, she seizes his dagger and sinks it in his neck. His mother enters and discovers his body hidden under the table. The community is summoned and Izeyl is condemned to be stoned to death for killing the King.

The last act shows Izeyl blind and bleeding in the woods and reviled by the multitude. Siddhartha comes to her, and in his arms she dies happy with his confession that he loves her as a man loves a woman. The death scene is one of those beautiful bits from Bernhardt's factory of illusions—picturesque, graceful and touching in its refinement of art. She falls and stiffens in the arms of her lover, with her clinging white garments drawn about her like a shroud. It is a clever trick. She not only dies, but robes herself for the grave before the eyes of the audience, and no one can see how she does

est a star has appeared in during recent years in this country. Evidently the Madam has no fear of comparison. The splendor of her production ranks with Irving's or Davenport's in almost every detail. dressy. A number of expensive and attrac-tive tollettes were noticed. The advance sale for "Camille" to-night indicates a much

larger attendance. Park-"Little Trixie."

"Little Trixie." now at the Park, has been frequently seen at this theater. It introduces May Smith Robbins in five characters and several specialties. The story of the play is a conventional one, and the performance fairly entertaining. The star sings and dances well, and is rather clever in the sev-eral characters she assumes, "The Midnight Special" comes Thursday with a car of scenery for three days of sensation at the Park.

Young Salvini in "Othello."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Ill., April 27 .- For the first time on any stage Alexander Salvini played "Othello" to-night. The performance was given at the Schiller Theater here. Little has been seen of the noble Moor on the American stage since the elder Salvini last Booth played Iago to Salvini's Othello. There was much curiosity to see what the younger Salvini would do with the role, ideally that it came to be a standard Othello by which all other attempts should stand or fall. It is not putting it too strongly to say that Alexander Salvini won a veritable triamph. By the right of heredity the ability to look and act to nearly perfection the Moor seems to have been handed down from father to son. As the younger Salvini stepped forth in the first act to-night the father to son. As the younger Salvini stepped forth in the first act to-night the applause broke forth instantly, so perfect was the picture and such a living prototype in the role was he of the father when the role was he of the role was he role w in the role was he of the father whose Othello mantle, at least, has surely fallen on the shoulders of the son. The production was praiseworthy, the scenic and cotume equipment having been prepared with care. Mr. Salvini plays a Boston engagement at the Museum following his stay here, after which, accompanied by his Manager, William Wilkinson, he will visit his father, in

Notes of the Stage. The Grand has Tony Pastor and his vaudeville company next Saturday hight. The E. H. Sothern advance sale opens Thursday. He will play "The Prisoner of Zenda at the Grand the first half of next week, including a Wednesday matinee. "A Mik White Flag," which plays a re-turn engagement here Wednesday and Thursday, is the same brilliant production which Hoyt sent here early in the season.

WOMAN'S HEAD FOUND.

Discovered on a Farm Near Buffalo-An Alleged Pearl Bryan Case. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.-Buffalo has now a Pearl Bryan case. The head of a Hoag, near Orchard Park, late Saturday afternoon. The fact was reported to Coroner Hoag had been drawing manure from sev eral livery stables in this city. Dr. Tweedy, the post mortem examiner, has the member to examaine and ascertain if possible death was due to the decapitation or the hole in the skull. Meanwhile the police are

trying to find a body to fit.

In the Electric Chair. SING SING, N. Y., April 27.-Carl Feigen baum, alias Anton Lahn, who murdered Mrs. Johanna Hoffman in New York on Sept. 1 1894, was executed by electricity in the State penitentiary here to-day. Feigenbaum protested his innocence to the last. Before to-ing to the death chamber he made a will be-queathing to a sister in Germany property which he claimed to own in Cincinnati and New York. The electrocution was performed without a hitch and the subject was pronounced dead two and a half minutes after he was ushered into the room.

Kellogg's Threat.

Chicago Post. The awful threat of ex-Governor Kellogg to make a sensational "new departure" in Republican politics in the South is construe in Washington to mean that he is getting ready to turn against the colored man, whose special champion he has been for a quarter of a century. Governor Kellogg is not entirely pleased with the recent achieve-ments of the colored voter in Louisiana and is said to have become a sudden convert to the theory that the black man is not fully qualified to do his own thinking and vot-

of Governor Kellogg has created genuine alarm among the negroes who are acquainted with "practical" politics, for he has long been looked upon as their stanchest friend in quarters where friendship counted. Indeed, that has been his entire stock in trade, for he has not lived in the State he represents in national politics for at leas by any living actress—are ever reaching out to lace themselves about the neck of some amorous lover. No, indeed, none of the the colored vote in the South. Somehow a cog seems to have slipped this year. Is it because the colored man and voter of the South declines to be "run" in the future as while the fury of anger and revenge kindle ever-mounting flames in the great third act. This is where the murder occurs. There is always murder in a Bernhardt play. Bloodletting is the forte of tragediennes and of these, let it be said, the name of Bernhardt kept in doubt as to what he meant by the will be spoken of in the next century as threat to pull away from the colored man Adrienne Lecouvreur's and Rachel's have and leave him to his fate. Maybe he will say it is a mistake, and that he will con-sent to act as the black man's guardian a

Not Unlikely.

King Menelek is said to be passionate fond of champagne. As hostilities are again probable he may also renew his liking for Roman punch.

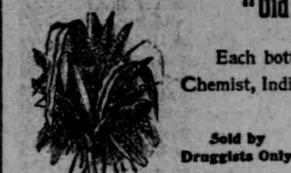
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win, beyond all peradventure. Finance and commerce, labor and capital, the furnaces and the forge, the farm and the loom-all demand the restoration of the Republican party to national control.

Visitors to Grant's Tomb.

New York Letter. Ever since the death of Washington Irv-ing almost every cultivated Englishman or woman, and sometimes those who come Woman, and sometimes those who come from the continent, who have visited New York, have, soon after their arrival, spent a day in visiting Irving's grave at Sleepy Hollow. Rarely does a day pass without these testimonials to the fame and favor which Irving had gained in Great Britain and upon the continent. Sometimes these visitors were ruthless, taking from the grave flowers that had been stream upon it and flowers that had been strewn upon it, and three times the monument has been re-newed because the visitors nad so chipped away the stone that they might take pieces as memorials that three monuments have

been thus destroyed. What the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery has witnessed for nearly forty years, that lonely ten years almost daily, in all seasons, almost in all weathers, also witnessed. On Sunday, especially in pleasant weather, hundreds go to that tomb, the men standing their way. These throngs, too, seem to increase as the years pass, and the impression is that when the monument is completed the stranger who comes to New York will feel as greatly impelled to pay his silent tribute to the memory of Grant, by a visit to the tomb, as do the strangers who spend a brief time in Washington and who never fail to go to Mount Vernon,

"I reckon Congress'll adjourn before great while," said one rural voter. "Oh, I dunno," replied another.
"There don't seem ter be much of any thing fur 'em ter walt fur." "Wal, ez ter that-'course, they've seen the openin' of the baseball season. But I reckon a good many of 'em 'll take care ter put off gettin' back ter their country homes ontil after the fust circus."

Indiscreet.

Buffalo Courier. There are McKinleyites who continue to suggest that Thomas B. Reed may be willing to accept the nomination for Vice President. The suggestion is not only ridiculous; it is indiscreet. Such talk will stimulate the Reed men to greater activity and to bitter opposi-

Are you one of those unhappy people suf-fering with weak nerves? Remember that the nerves may be made strong by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them on pure blood.

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I was a sufferer for eight years from Eczema, but were covered and badly inflamed; little white blisters appeared, then would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface, which would burn like fire and itch. On the inside of the upper part of my limbs, great red blotches would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie swake and scratch, and almost go wild. I got a how of flymours, and a bottle of flymours. box of Curicuna, and a bottle of Curicuna lin-nogvent, and after a few applications I a ticed the reduces and inflammation disappear; before I had used one box there was not a sign of Erzemu left. I can truthfully assert that \$2.00 worth of Curicuma Remedies cured me.

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